QUEENC, Jan. 31, 1855. tments in Lower Canada etches of the New Ju Convicted of a Common Assault Sen

or Canadian Judiciary and the Canadian tte, announcing the appointment and promotions.
the judiciary, Judges Cason and Duval, late of be Supreme Court, may been elevated to the Queen's Bench, a post for which they are considered by impartial persons to be well qualified; although the mode of appointment which obtains in this country necessarily subjects those promoted, either in the judicial or political world, to the suspicion g political partizans, and therefore as fit subd being political partizans, and therefore at the subjects for attack by the opposition. The Hon.

Mesers. Morin and Badgley have been created Judges of the Superior Court, in place of the former gentlemen. Mr. Morin has been a faithful public servant for many years past. Previously the redelition he was a very prominent. us to the rebellion he was a very prominent amous ninety-two resolutions. When the broke out he was, with his fellow liberals, d to the opprobrious epithet "rebel," and and to leave the country, from which he remained absent until the general amnesty permitte! his return. He was elected Speaker of the House of Avembly in 1848, which cost he filled, with great ability, until the general election in 1851, when he became Provincial Secretary, and a member of the lineak Relph Cablinet. Subsequently, when changes were made in the assumentation, he assumed the seal of Commissioner of Crown Lands, which post he self until his promotion to the bench. No man has wer served his country with more faithfulness. He set a mild and gentlemanly deportment, and alheugh lacking that energy of character and firmess so essential in a party leader, up to the very mat moment of his political existence he has retained the affection and admiration of his friends, and the espect of his political existence he has retained the affection and admiration of his friends, and the espect of his political existence he has retained the affection and admiration of his friends, and the espect of his political opponents. His elevation to a segminy will be regarded by all as the just reward of a life spent in the service of the country.

segeship will be regarded by all as the just reward of a life spent in the service of the country.

The appointment of Mr. Badgley, although that gentleman has been identified with the conservative party in politics, will scarcely be less popular. He was Attorney General of the Province under the Draper administration, and represented the city of Mentreal in Parliament for a number of years. He was defeated at the last election, not because of say personal feelings against him, but solely because his political principles were not of that progremive character so universally required in public men. A Montreal journalist, speaking of the probability of this appointment, wrote as follows; and i make no hemitation in saying that the sentiments will meet with the general assent of the people of t wish the general assent of the people of

will meet wish the general assent of the people of Canada:—

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Badgley, for instance, in the place of Mr. Justice Rolland, would be sectived with satisfaction by all parties—would be conferring an honor which the profession would be thankful for—which the man deserves. Consistent, able and digmised, formerly a judge in the Bankrupt Court, at pressat battenier of the Montreal section of the bar, and possessed of a large private practice; a scholar of no little merit, and a rentleman in every sense of the word, we one has more claims upon the office, or would more worthly and gracefully fill it.

In the ministry the changes are represented as musch for the better. Messes, Chabot and Chauveau—the former late Commissioner of Public Works, and the latter Provincial Secretary—have resigned. It is said that Mr. Chabot is to receive the Chief Commissionership under the Signorial Tenure at \$2,000 a year. Mr. Chabot is to receive the Chief Commissionership under the Circuit Judgeship—the lowest of the Judges—likely to become vacut by the promotion of the tresent incumbent—Judge Power—to the Superior Court. He considered the effer as a positive itsuit, and refused longer to remain connected with colleagues who had ventured to propose it. No doubt he will go into opposition, and may there become what he miserably failed in while a minister of the Crown—an influential de-later.

ater.
His place in the ministry is supplied by Mr. Car-His place in the ministry is supplied by Mr. Carbeer, a Montreal lawyer of some note, and
member of Parliament for the county of
Commissionership of Public Works, with a
seat in the Executive Council in 1862, when the
Hean. John Young resigned the department, but relessed to accept the proffered honor upon the ground
has his crafession, which he would be compelled to
resign, was worth much more to him. At the meet
leg of Parliament, in September last, he was the
sominee of Mr. Hische' government for the speaker
hip of two—the Tories, disaffected reformers, and
tought combining for that purpose. His defeat

by of two—the Tories, disaffected reformers, and source combining for that purpose. His defeat was one of the main reasons for the resignation of the lass administration. He is solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railroad, for which he receives a very pandwise me salary. He commands a very considerable Parliamentary influence, and will be a source of strength to the administration.

The commissionership of Crown Lands, vacated by the Hos. Mr. Morin, has been given to Mr. Conchan, principal editor of the Journal de Quebrc. This appointment is objected to upon the ground that the incumbent of the department should be an Upper Canadian, inasmuch as the great exception of Crown Lands are located in the upper Province. The difficulty, it is said will be met by the appointment of an assistant commissioner, the office to be a non-political one, un-

will be mat by the appointment of an assistant commissioner, the office to be a non-political one, nomissioner, the office to be a non-political one, nomissioner, the office to be a non-political one, nomissioner, a property of the content of the late of the presence is the Cabinet of the Honolea. Mesers.

Relyh and Cameron because of their socialistic teadencies. Upon the accession of Sir Alian MoNab
and his friends to the kinistry, be gave them his
support. He is the representative of the county of
Meatmorency, and a most popular man both in and
cut of Parliament.

As much cannot be said for the third appointment,
that of Mr. Lemicux, to the department of Proble
Works, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crabot.
He enjoys and has enjoyed but little practice, and
still less infence. His name was suggested as the
government nominee for Speaker of the Assembly,
in September last, but so unpopular was the suggestion that he was at once withdrawn. The object
of the appointment it is impossible to fathor,
though doubtless it is hoped that he may he able to
secure a few votes in the House.

The parties suspected of being ringlesders in the
attack upon Father Gavezzi on the 6th June, 1853,
in Chalmer's church, were tried last week, on an
indictment for assault with intent to murder, and
common assault. The trial lasted three days, and
the report of it fills six columns of the Quebec
Chrossici. The jury, after receiving a very able
charge from Judge Rolland, returned a verdict on
the second count of the Indistment, for "cummin
the report of it fills six columns of the Quebec
Chrossici. The jury, after receiving a very able
charge from Judge Rolland, returned a verdict on
the second count of the notistment, for "cummin
the report of it fills and continuence of the congeneral second control of the management of the part of conassa

Our New Haven Cor NEW HAVEN , (Ct.,) January 30, 1855.

Your Hartford correspondent is not posted in the political movemons of this State, though he is right in saying the administration and whig parties are dispirited, and feel no confidence of success. The Hartford, Times, which is reputed to be under the control of the Niles freesoil clique, and is consequently not regarded as an orthodox administration of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations of the nations to make its reace with the new control of the nations of the na organ, is anxious to make its peace with the pro-sent party leaders, and counsels harmony, union, and a re-nomination of the last year's democratic State tieket. It has lost the government printing in consequence of its opposition to the Nebraska bill, and has suffered somewhat in the opinion of Senator standing again, and it thinks it can safely do so upon the last year's democratic platform, which re-pudiated the Nebraska bill, and nominated a major office holding democrats, led by the Register and Ingersoll clique of this city, are quite willing to keep it out of the way, even at the risk of an ad-ministration defeat this spring. They find United States offices much more profitable than State of fices, and they dont care for the trouble of keeping the party together, which is always a difficult job for a majority party in Connecticut. The New Haven clique do not care for the renomination of for a majority party in Connecticut. The New Haven clique do not care for the renomination of last year's ticket, one of the candidates on which, has this fall joined a Know Nothing Lodge, and sinds Sam a very good looking fellow. He was formerly a free soiler, and even white a democratic candidate, signed a call for an anti-Neoraska meating. There is already a movement in the Custom House here to put forward Hon. Alfred Blackman of this city, as a candidate for Governor. He has played second fiddle to the Ingersoll family for reveral years, and is somewhat ambitous to do something for himself now. He has been on ill terms with the Register clique, accusing them of falsehood and deception in the distribution of offices under Pierce; and as he is too valuable a man to lose, the Register and Ingersoll clique are quite willing to accord him the empty honor of a Gubernatorial nomination, at the expense of Hon. Sam Ingham, the last year's candidate, for whom they never had any regard. Iugham has the vantage grund, however, on account of his free soil procilvities, and he will pretty surely be renominated by the Democratic Convention which meets here on the 12th of February.

The whigs bold their convention on the 28th of February, and Dutten will be strongly pressed for a renomination; but he will not take it unless he makes sure of Sam's assistance. He is too shrewd to be set up to be knocked down sain, and will undoubtedly withdraw, unless the Know Nothing Convention, which meets the third week in February, either decline to make a nomination or put up a Nebraska democrat, in which case he will stand and be re-elected. Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, will be strongly arged up in the Whig Convention as a candidate for Governor, by Hartford county men, including even the Dixon chape, who hope thereby to secure Dixon's nomination for Congress in the First district. Ohapman has seen Sam, and is a candidate for the Know Nothing nomination, which meets the will be knowed out by the Know Nothings, as he has been by th

district—an event which Hon. James Dixon earnestly prays may not trarepire.

As to the Congressional nominations, Pratt, the present member, and Wm. W. Eatin, of Histord, will be the democratic claimants in the First district—the former as an anti-Nebraska Times democrat, and the other as the dyed in the wool administration, Nebraska candidate. Chapman and Dixen are after the wolg nomination, though the latter would be beaten, as he is not a Know Nothing, and can't get in in spite of all his trying. In the New Haven district Ingersoll (dem.) would run again if he was not sure of being defeated. The democratic nomination is promised to Edwin Stearns, of Middletown, by the Ingersoll clique, but there is a young lawyer, named Wright, in Mediden, and either of whom would make a better man then Stearns.

den, bained warrier, each of whom was the nomination, and either of whom would make a better man this Stearns.

The whigs don't know who to put up. Hon. Gren Kendrick, of Waterbury, late Lieuteaant Governor, and James Donaghe, Esq., late Collector of this port, are talked of, but they are both Southerners by birth, and not more than medicore in point of talents. Hon. Henry E. Peck, of this city, is perhaps the strongest man the whige could start, if he could only beindoced to take a look at "Sam," some pleasant evening before the election. Luctus G. Peck, a young lawyer here, goes in for the nomination, as a whig, tree soil Know Nothing, but will be killed as dead as Julius Caesar. In the third district Hon. Chaucey F. Cleveland, (free soil anti-Nebraska dem.), and Dan. P. Tyler, (free soil anti-Nebraska whig.) are after the nominations of their respective parties, as they always are, and as they have both seen Sam they each feel confident of success if their parties should nominate them.

In the fourth district the whig choice will lay between Thos. H. Oakley, a Know Nothing by birth and profession; Han. Wm. T. Miner, Judge of the Fairfield County Court; and Dr. Wm. W. Welch, a

man of real talent in our present delegation; and as S. has held the place two terms he will probably retire, though he will do all he can to defeat Smith's aspirations.

So much for the Connecticut politics of the day. I may keep you posted up after the canvass opens, and in the mean time, au revoir.

Live.

Our New London Correspondence.

New London, Jan. 27, 1855. Progress of the City-No Gas Lights-A New Engine House-Exertion of the Firemen-The New City Ball-The Know Nothings.

No laughter provoking writer has ever visited New London, or if he has, the public have never been entertained by a description of the city, and I shall not now attempt it myself; still there are a few objects that my interest outsiders, as well as in, which I am prompted to refer to while I have

New London has considerable wealth-a good many people—but is not enlightened. It is one of those spots where the shado of darkness hange over it at night, except when the moon vouchsafes to dispel it—some say the darkness is owing to the existence of the Know Nothings, who were con-ceived through the immaculate Bustline some time since-others, to the large quantities of whale oil which is annually brought in here, but used other wheres-others attribute it to old fogydom, which won't appropriate the needful to lay pipe, and thus introduce the gas—others to the lack of enterprise or management on the part of young America is not laying pipe to trap the centenarians. Be this as it may, the city has been eclipsed several digits, besides a considerable number of feet, during every it may, the city has been eclipsed several digits, besides a considerable number of feet, during every moonless night since my recollection; but there is row and then a bright spot, even when the sable canopy is thrown ever us, and perhaps none more bright than the house of Namesag Engloe Co., where they hold a levee or solrée once in two eceks, and where their friends and acquaintan ses, ladies and gentlamen enjoy the cotillon, the waltz, or schottista without interruption. It is proper here to remark that the Namesags are an independent company, owning one of the feest engines in New England, and which will bear comparison with almost any in the Empire City. Dr. F. L. Alien is foreman, as he has always been since the company was organized, seven pers ago; and the permanent existence of the company is in part, no doubt, owing to the substantial manner he discharges the duties of his office, and his stering utilitarian qualifications. The company is composed of some of the most active and intelligent young men in the city; and they are proverbial for being around when there is a fire, and rever fail to furnish their full quots of cold water. There are some among us wo assert that the Namesags have been known to throw the water so bigh that during a drought it has furnished supplies for the passing clouds, to water the earth again. They have furnished their house at an expense of twe thousand dollars, and ose is reminded of some Oriental saloon when he stands smill the effulgence of light and splender which surrounds him while in its quadrous halls. I should not omit to notice that their sixth annual ball will take place at Aborn Hall, in this city, on the 16th proxim—and here allow me to suggest that if your reporter can again be with us, he will find much to interest and please him.

Appropas of Know Nothingism in Cannecticut, it is hinted in private circles that "Sam" has got a touthold among the Yankees, and will make hime if known and felt at the approaching spring election.

Be this as it may, the demograt

liams, of Stonisgton—either of whom would carry
with them a world of strength.

The City Hall, to be built of free stone and marble, and for which the city made a liberal appropriation a year ago, "drags its slow length along."

Other matters I will attend to ere long.

D.

Our Mexican Correspondence.
PUBLA, Mexico, Jan. 19, 1856.
Letter from Puebla—Political Affairs—Position of San
Anna—His Pecuniary Difficulties—Revolutional Anna-His I Prospects, de., de.

Fatigued as I am by a night's journey in th rangues a ram by a night s journey in the road from the capital, I avail the passing couries, who carries the mails for the steamship Orizaba, to drop you a few lines in order to keep you as courant of the affairs of the land of the Montexumes.

When I left Mexico the political circles were full of the news that General Garland had occupied the Mesilla Valley, which fact is looked upon by the Mexican government as an outrage, and a wilful breaking of the Gadsden treaty. This notion, of course, is entirely abourd; still it suits them, because Mr. Bonilla hopes that he can establish thereon a claim to collect forthwith the three mil-lions retained in Washington. The first alarm

Mr. Bonilla hopes that he can establish thereon a claim to collect forthwith the three millions retained in Washington. The first alarm was ordered to be given by the so called independent papers, which, however, under heavy penalties, are not suffered to publish anything disagreeable to the cabinet. Then the official paper took the matter up and joined in the chorus.

The fact is, that Sants Anna wants money, both to sustain himself in power and to matter the publish. Our Minister, Mr. Gadsden, who is supposed to hold the key to those three millions, is now again cagerly courted by dir. Bonilla and his confrares, who, probably, would readily sell some more land if cash was to be obtained thereby.

In fact, it appears that they are willing to sell out; but this time England is said to be t.e purchaser, perhaps with a view to get another foot old on this continent as a counter, sie of the Mosquito expedition. It is rumored that the peninsula of Yusatan has been abandoned to her; in compensation therefor she will take upon her shoulders the Mexican debt contracted in London. I give you there fasts for what they are worth, but I do hope that they are not true, as such an arrangement would lead to serious misunderstandings between our country and England, if it was only for the vicinity of said peninsula to Cuba. Still the rumor is current, and Mr. Portman, of the British legation in Mexico, leaving by the Orizabs for England, is brought into connection therewith.

I have been assured that Mr. Escandon, the leading financier connected with Santa Anna's government, has anticipated already large amounts on account of the remaining three millions, which I hope will not be paid in Washington so readily as he might wish. The many just claims of our citizens against Mexico ought to be settled first. In the hands of Santa Anna it ey would only protrat his downfa I for some months, and would be wasted to so purpose but to maintain a pitiful tyranny here, which is getting more variations, if any interest of the merchan trad

through Mexico.

It appears that Santa Anna has been trying to get a force loan of five militons from the clergy, but that his efforts have failed, they being very willing to share with him the government and spoils of the country, but not their wealth.

The revolution is going on briskly, and gains ground. A few days ago, some companies of Santa Anna's bodyguard were marched out of Mexico against Alverez, whome trough save been in the vicinity of Cuernavaca. Government papers of course publish daily reports of victories gained over the insurgents. We are assured that their number is quite insignificant; still they seem to multiply like the beads of the Lernaean serpent; otherwise they could not sustein so frequent reverses. The truth is that most of these official reports are spurious, and that Santa Anna's satellifes have been licked well occasionally, although generally these Mixican battles are sufficiently ludicrous affairs.

The fear of the revolution baunts the government like a nightmare. Everything is construed into conspiracy. Mexicans travelling in the stages, although for short distances, and in jurnuit of lawful trajesotions, must be provided with passports now. Contraveners are to be treated as conspirators against the government of his Serene Highness, and to be tried by a court martial. You will easily perceive how harrassing such laws are, and this is only one instance of the numerous vexations the good people and reidents of this country are subjected to by the government of the hero of Angostura and the Jesutical clique forming his cabinet. The revolutionary party, widely spread over the whole country, only wants an influential leader to carry the victory.

Our Saint Louis Correspondence.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 29, 1855. Mildness of the Winter-Politics in Illinois and Missouri-Election of United States Senators-Chances of General Shields - Divisions of his Op ponents-Santa Fe Mails-Lectures and Theatri cals, &c., &c.

Although our city is bemmed in on the northe and west so closely by deep snows as to check the carriage of the mails, we have hardly had enough of cold weather to open a prospect of obtaining a supply of i e. Nor have we had more than slight sprinkles of snow. The mildness of the winter astonishes the oldest inbabitant.

The Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri are both sorely puzzled in the selection of a Sena'or. The sound democrats of the former State will stand by General Shields to the end of the chapter, and those of this State will stand by Atchison. My impres of this State will stand by Atcheon. My impression, formed after a recent visit to Springfield, is that Shields will be elected. The odds and ends of factions, who make up the forces of the opposition—free sollers, free soil whigs, Know Nothings, abolitionists and temperance men—have too many bickerings to adjust among themselves to be united against him. In this State one of two taings must occur: enough of the whigs must vote for awhig to elect him most vote for Atchison to elect him, or enough of the Benton men must vote for Doniphan, the present whig candidate. They require a man more nearly approximating to old Benton, in his views about alavery. On the other hand, it is said that Southern whigs will not support such a man as the Bentonites require, but will present at his loading did by "the b'noys."

There was a mair at Independence some days ago from Sants Fe, but it brought no news of much importance. Owing to the sparcity of the military, the Irolians are making continual inroads, and committing robberies and depredations without rumber. The worst tribes are the Jacarillas, the Utals and the Apaches. The Mosilia valley has ere this been taken possession of by General Garland.

We have nothing local of much interest. The Rev. Dr. Cox is lecturing before the Mercantile As sociation upon the uses of history, and is attracting sion, formed after a recent visit to Springfield, is

We have nothing local of much interest. The Rev. Dr. Cox is iscturing before the Mercantile As sociation upon the uses of history, and is attracting intelligent and attentive sudiences.

The only theatre open is the People's, and only such things are exhibited as would suit the subterranears of your city.

Professor Spencer has just closed a series of lectures and biological experiments, and has cared a large number of persons of the folly of the spiritual rumbug.

H.

tumbug.

H.

EMANCIPATING SLAVES IN TRAS—A LEGAL
OPINOR.—The Galveston Civilian notices an important
decision of the Sapreme Court of Texas, at the late
term in Tyler county, involving the question of emancipating slaves in Texas. The Civilian says:—The case
arose in Harrison county under the will of William T.
Weathersby, in which he provised that three slaves
should be freed, with the provise that his executrix
(Mrs. Sherred, bis sister.) should send them to a free
State or to Ilberia. After his death his helrs at law
sued for the slaves, on the plea that under the constitution and laws of Texas they could not be emancipated. The
pleadings are foll, and refer to many authorities; but the
Court, after an elaborate review of the whole ground,
and references to the decisions of Tennessee, Mismissippi,
South Carolina and Alabama, unhasitatingly decided
that the will was a good and valid one; that, as the
slaves were to be sent out of the State, the clause giving
them mency, &c., did not take effect till they were be
yond the State, and therefore competent to take as
beneficiaries. The object of the restrictions was to prevent free regrees from remaining in the State, not to
probable their emancipation and semanal qut of it. The
case settles this one great principle of ability to emanelpate, by sending the negroes out of the State.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 24, 1865;

Matters continue void of any particular interest on this dividing line between the free citizens of these United States and the subject of his Serene Highness.

ism under which they whine and so account reach.

In the meantime, however, they seem determined to drown in a whirlwind of excitement all recollection of their lost liberty. Bull baiting, cock fighting, the theatre, balls, musical entertainments, religious processions, card playing, the shooting now and then of some one by virtue of the verdict of a military commission; and last, but not least, the elopement every week of some one of the officers in Matamoras with a young lady, under pretexts of marrying her, as also the releatlers persecution.

in, was raised some days ago by a special bando or municipal edict, and this would indicate that the government has no further apprehension of a revolutionary movement in that section of the country.

The feeling of rebellion continues to betray itself in Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, which accounts for the recent movements of troops from Matamoras for Cludad Victoria and other places in the neighborhood of the places disaffected.

General Crus, who was Woll's second in command at Matamoras, and the same one who was in August of last year so soundly thrashed by the federalists in the neighborhood of that city, left that place some three days ago for Saitlilo, to which place he goes as civil and military governor of Coshulla.

The new and fine packet steamer Ranchero arrived some four days ago from Pittaburg, and will henceforth ply the waters of the noble river between this city and the settlements above. She speaks highly for the energy and enterprise of her gentlemanly owners.

Our city is completely restored to its usual healthy state, and continues steadily to improve in morals, religion, politics and temperance, with other societies, including the Order of the Lose Star of the West. All we need now is the organization of a linow Nothing Lodge, in order not to be behind the progressive spirit of the age.

The trade and commerce between this place and our

Orleans, and other cities in the North. RIO BRAVO.

THE BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The Galection Times of the 26th ult. gives us the following additional intelligence concerning the brash between the Rangers and Indians:

We learn from a hurried note, written by one of the young men belonging to Captain Travis's Company, that a few days since our Rangers, and a portion of the United States troops, commanded by Captain Elliot, had an adventure with about twenty Mexicans and nine Indians, of which we have been able to gather the following sarticulars:

Mexico on the Rio Grande.

[From the Bro ensville Flag, Jan. 13.]

During the past few days we have heard many stirring rumors of affairs transpiring with our neighbors, which news is said to be reliable, and which we give as it reaches us, merely stating that as we have not "seen the documents" we infer that they need confirmation. It is stated, then, to be well known in Matamores that the city of Victoria, in the adjoining State of Tamsulpas, has again pronounced in favor of Alvarez's plan, and that this time the garrison stationed there had joined the movement. The major part of the force at Maramoras, it is said, are now under marching orders for the scene of excitement. Another rumor has it that the cities of Vers Cruz and Jalapa had rebelled and raised the Alvarez standard; that Gen. Perez, the commandant of the department of Vera Cruz, had been assassinated in his room. And yet further accounts state that Santa Anna had retired from the Presidency into the shades of private life, and was now rusticating on one of his haciendas, having left Gen. Vegs in the temporary management of the affairs of government.

From the unsettled state of that country it is quite probable that all these reports may turn out to be true. It is, we opine, utterly impossible for Santa Anna, with all his anown chicanery and artfulness, to maintain himself much longer against the heavy tide of discontent now setting in against him. His fell is indellibly written on the tablets of fate. When that fall will come is a matter of turne only.

tent now setting in against him. His fall is indellibly written on the tablets of fate. When that fall will come is a matter of time only.

The Fire in Gaineaville, Ala.

FOUR THOURAND BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED—MINETERN BUILDINGS BURNED.

From a private letter received in this city from Gaineaville, and, also, from memoranda attached to the manifest of the Azile, which arrived here yesterday, we learn that a fire occurred in the above named town on Tuesday last, which occasioned an immense loss of property.

The fire appears to have had its origin in the office of A. A. Winston, whence it spread and destroyed ninetwen buildings and about four thousand bales of, cotton—principally stored in the warehouses of McMahon and Childress, which were among the buildings consumed. Several dry goods stores were burnt, as also the Post Office, O'Neill's livery stable and Windham's saloon, over which was the Masonic Hall. Among the losers are said to be the firms of Sole & Bogle, Rix, Kendall & Co. and Roberts & Co. The intelligence brought by the Azile is to the effect, that a measenger had arrived at Demopolis, from Gaineaville, on Thursday, with the intelligence in substance as above.

We hope that subsequent accounts may show this report to have been exaggerated, as may have been the case from the indirect manner in which the Intelligence is received.—Mobile Register, Jan. 28.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Daily Advertiser.]

GAINESVILLE, Ale. Jan. 24, 1855.

Tuenty-five Buildings and Over Two Thousand Bales of Cotton Burned—Estimated Loss \$100,000.

A very destructive fire occurred here yesterday, by which two thirds of the business part of our town is in ashes. The fire broke out in a small tenement own dby L. M. Scott, Esq., near Childresa's red warehouse. By great efforts this warehouse, containing sometwenty five hundred bales of cotton, was saved. The wind driving the flames in a northeone of the Boyle's, and C. M. Watsandeg's saddlery shop, and two other buildings, defron the modern of the flames were prevented f

istle upon smail planters, though we have heard of two lots lost—W. O. Winston, 23, and J. Bawaiss, 50 bales.

BECOMING COURTERIES.—On the night of Dec. 23, says the New Orleans Picayume of the 30th ult., as Captain Lucas, of the steamship Daniel Webster, was bringing his vessel out of the harbor of San Jaan, or Greytown, on his way to this port, he observed the British ship of war Vestal, which was endeavoring to get to sea, placed in extreme peril by the want of wind to take her out of the readstead. Whereupon he delayed his passage, and offered to the Commodore, Henderson, to render him any assistance he might need. The following antegraph letter of the Commodore was handed to Captain Lucas upon his return to San Juau. We publish it, in pleasing testimony of that amenity we are ever happy to see between the citizens and officials of the mother and daughter countries:—

H. B. M. Shir Pramagant.

Al Greytown, Dec. 24, 1834. Sir—I take the earliest opportunity to express to you my high sense of your disinterested kindness, in having, on the night of the 23d inst., anchored your ship for the purpose of assisting H. B. Majesty's ship Vestal from her perious position at the entrance of Greytown harbor, when the strength of the current prevented her from taking advantage of your good lineatiens.

If have the honor to be sir, your mest obedient servint.

THOMAS HENDERSON, Com.

Capt. Lucas, steamship Daniel Webster.

New Haves, Peb. 5, 1855.

NEW HAVES, Peb. 5, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In your issue of the 30th ult you have published certain resolutions said to have been adopted at a meeting of the "German Roman Catholice" of New Haves. I am sure you will not hesitate to make the correction which justice deimands, when I make known to you that it was nothing else than a bypocritical trick to injure us in the estimation of our fellow-Catholics. The accompanying resolutions, as published in the New Haven Palladium, and which were adopted by the Catholic Germans, will explain. They read thus:—At a meeting of the Catholic Germans of New Haven, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, certain persons calling themselves "German Roman Catholics," have wrongfully usurped the right of speaking for us, against our will; and whereas they have published resolutions being drafted by a committee made up of one Jew, one Protestant, and one who publicly professes himself to be an infidel, believing all religion "a humbug," and adepted by a meeting of the 'ame class of men: Therefore—

Resolved, That we Catholics deny having any part in the proceedings; that we denounce the statements made by them as being wicked and injurious to us; more like "His blood be upon us and upon our children," than the sentiments of true Catholics. We despise the hypocrity of the Jew, infidel or Protestant, who would call himself Roman Catholic for an evil purpose.

Resolved, That we do want a priest who can preach the Gospel to us in our native language, and who will TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

him comfortable.

Reselved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in all the papers that circulated the late calumny on our

ANDREW KLAFFEI,
JOEN RATT,
FREDERICK TRESING,
GASPER FINK,
CHRISTIAN GENE

The upshot of the former resolutions was this: Bishop O'Reilly sent a priest to take charge of the German Ca-O'Reilly sent a priest to take charge of the German Catholics of this city, about two hundred in number. The German Jews and le fidels, who are trying to establish a society which would achhowledge no other God than nature, took this amiss. They saw the projected society in danger, and consequently determined to oppose the priest. For this purpose they called a meeting, inviting a great many, whilst they kept the object of the meeting a secret. Some Catholics, myself amongst the number, went there to see what was going on; but when the object leaked out, most of them left, and were it not that a few stopped to watch the proceedings, the brotherhood would have been "alone" in their glory." The meeting itself was an admirable burlesque on the use of reson; the term "jacksas" was given and taken without a compliment; and he who would be so foolish as to believe in God, Christ or the Bible, got a safe place among the long eared tribe. At length, after much trouble and any amount of confusion, three individuals were appelinted a committee to draft Roman Catholic resolutions; and they did draft them.

Political Intelligence.

A convention is called in the Second Congressional district of New Hampehire, to meet at Manchester on the 18th of February, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the United States House of Representatives. According to the call, this convention is to be composed of men of all parties who are willing to unite to stay the aggressions of the "peculiar institution"—who desire that territory once consecrated as the home of the freeman shall never be the abode of the slave—who are resolved that by their set no more territory shall be acquired to be made into slave States, and that no State telerating slavery shall be received into the Union—whose philanthropy is broad enough to cover and seek the happiness of the whole race, and not of a favored part—who believe that God when he masie man, did not make a mistake and make a chattel—who love freedom more than bondage, and right rather than wrong.

ENOW NOTBING CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF

Governor in Virginia will be either Wm. C. Rives or J. F.

Some one, in the Baltimore Clipper, recommends the Hon. Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, as the Know Nothing

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Re-presentatives of Louisiana, instructing and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of an act re-pealing all laws authorising the naturalization of foreign-ers.

It is said, upon reliable authority, that out of the 97 members of the present Arkansas Legislature, 73 are Know Nothings. This, too, is said to be the fact, not-Know Nothings. This, too, is said to be the fact, not-withstanding the majority by which Mr. Macon's resolu-tions condemning the order was passed through that body. The Know Nothings, the same authority cays, voted for these resolutions simply because they wished to "keep dark," and "eided" care much for 'paper pellets of the brain' any how !"

The credentials of Mr. Wilson, U. S. Senator elect, from Massachusetts, were signed by the Governor on Saturday, and he was to leave for the scene of his new duties yesterday.

Skating on the Schwylkill.

A BETROTHED FAIR DROWNED.

(From the Pennylvania Inquier, Feb. 5.)

On Saturday afternoon, while hundreds of persons were participating in and enjoying the exhibarating sport of shating and silding on the ice is the river Schuylkill, a calamity occurred which will long be remembered by many. Two persons, a young lady scarce out of her "teens," and a young gentleman of much promise, who went on the ice about two o'clock with a grutleman and two other laddes, were drowned before they shad passed as hour on its glassy surface. How this little circle of friends spent the early moments of their visit to the Schuylkill we are not advised, but presume the time was passed gaily and pleasantly, as they mingled in the crowd which kept between Girard avenue bridge and Fairmount. A short time before the dreadful calamity occurred, if: Samuel A. Shinn, the young man drewmed, it is alieged, was wraned not to venture on the ice above it is alieged, was wraned not to venture on the ice above in the proposite the Sweet Brist Mang. The work of the party were so that the proposite the Sweet Brist Mang. The work of the party were some distance behind, and as they rushed to the spot where they were so hurriedly ushered into eternity, a sister of Miss Russell, noticing them, gave the slarm. This attracted Mr. John Nells and several other workmen in the quarries close by the bridge, who immediately ran, but could render no assistance until a boat was procured from below the bridge. In the meanwhile (about twenty-five minutes) the unfortonate young lady and gentleman were struggling for their lives.

When the men in the boat reached Miss Russell she was floating on the water with her face downwards. Her clothing prevented her from sinking. Mr. Shinn sank before the boat could be brought to his savistance. Miss Russell was in the water full half an hour, and Mr. Shinn her ship three quarriers of an hour. At the invatant the lady was picked up, some of the mean while the proper of the interest of the proper o

Before Hom. Judge Stuart.

PER. 6.—Grand Larceny.—Thomas Eastwood was put upon his trial for stealing a great coat and two checks, for \$200 and \$225, respectively, the property of Theseus.

Thorley. From the evidence in the case, it appeared that on the 5th day of December last the complainant, being in Faulkner's salcon, in Howard street, near Broadway, took off his overcoat, and threw it on a chair. The checks, he said, were in the pocket of the cease. The prisoner was in the room, and in a abort time vanished with the coat, according to his own confession, but, in addressing the jury, he asserted that he did so under a mistaken impression of the law of mesum and tunes, being partly intoxicated at the time. The jury found a verdict of petty larceny only, not believing that

fuum, being partly intoxicated at the time. The jury found a verdict of petty larceny only, not believing that the value of the checks, or the fact that they wanted that they wanted that they wanted the checks, and the fact that they wanted the checks are the fact that they wanted the checks are the checks, and that the fatt it his duty to give him as severe a punishment as possible, under the circumstances, and sentenced him to six months in the penitentiary.

The Prisener, with much effrontery—They said 1³d be convicted if I was tried before you.

This Judge—They said right (Laughter.)

Grand Larceny.—Eugene Riley was indicted for stealing seven gold chains of the value of \$130\$, from the store of Tiffany, Young & Co., jewellers, Broadway, on the 26th of October, 1852. Clerks is the establishment proved that late in the afternoon of this day the prisoner came into the store and asked to see the chains, and that immediately after he laft they were missed. There being much doubt in the case, the jury found a verdict of net guilty. Before dismissing the prisoner, the Judge said—"Riley, a more notorious thief than you are does

this case at a late hour.

The Court then adjourned.

Marriage of the Lerd Bishop of Nova Scotiat.

The marriage of the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D.,
Lord Bishopool Nova Scotia, with Mary, second daughter
of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, Senior Puinne Judge of the
Supreme Court of this Province, says the Halfast Church
Kimer, was solemnized in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Right Rev. Edward Field,
D.D., Lori Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Ven
Robert Willis, D.D., Archdescon of Nova Scotia. The
spacious church was crowled in every part by a respectable congregation, who evinced the most intense
interest in the entire proceedings. Shortly after ten
o'clock, the sorth door of St. Paul's was thrown open
to the public, while the south doors were kept close for
the reception of the guests, for whose accommodation
the banners of St. George's Scotety, waving around
the chancel, with appropriate devices, representing the
same of the two families of Binney and Bliss, while
the porch of the church was suitably decorated with
around and ornamented with various flags, which were
displayed with imposing effect. St. Luke's Chapel of
Ease was also gaily decorated for the occasion, with its
flags and banners streaming from the tower of the
church. At the appointed hour, a quarter before
twelve, both parties arrived at the church at the same
moment—the bride sitended by four young ladies, and
the bridegroom by four young gentlemen—all of whom
took their places outside the chancel rails, in front of
the holy table, when the Bishop of Newfoundland;
commenced with the 'Form of Solomnization of Matrimony,'' and proceeded through the whole service with-

The Balloon Ascension of Miss Bradley at Easten, Pa.

EER OWN ACCOUNT OF HEB PERILOUS SITUATION.

[From the Easton Courier, Feb. 3.]

On Thurseay morning a week ago the citizens of Easton and vicinity were gratified with a view of one of the finest ascensions of a balloon, perhaps, ever enjoyed by any other community.

Miss Luretis Bradley made a balloon ascension from

and vicinity were graticed with a view of one of the finest accoration of a balloon, perhaps, ever enjoyed by any other community.

Miss Lucretis Braciley made a balloon ascension from this borough on Thursday a week age. The ascended from Centre equare, where a large growd of people had collected during the morning, from the town and neighboring courtry. The day was clear and cold, and the balloon ascended perpendicularly to a height of more than two miles, when it took a southerly direction, and to the yreat berror of the spectators, a quantity of gas was seen to escape from the top of the balloon, when it veered, and made a sudden descent of from one handred to two hundred feet. A parachute was, however, formed against the network of the balloon, which conveyed her safely to the earth, and she landed in a large field about three miles from Easton, in the State of New Jersey. The sight to the crowd below was fearful, and the suspense until her aste arrival in town exceedingly great.

The following is Mass Bradley's description of the voyage, which we copy from the Eastern Whig:—

I rose with perfect calmness and great velocity to a height of over two miles, my whole feelings being those of indescribable tranquility and gratified delight. There was no perceptible brease until I reached the highest point of my voyage, directly over a bend of the Delaware, when four heavy currents struck my balloon on all sides with equal force. Finding the balloon full, I cpened the valve three times in succession, and while leiting off the gas as fast as I could, (the balloon at the same time rapidly emptying itself from the mouth, a very strong under current forcing up into the mouth of the baloon, caused a roaring like the ocean in a heavy storm, followed by a noise like the discharge of a casnon, and a sudden fall of about a hundred feet. I then looked up and saw my balloon all shattered, with the exception of two pieces—one being about one eighth the size of the balloon. Full is the form the mouth of the balloon does not b

MAINE STATE PRIFON.—We learn that 42 convicts were received during the year, 14 discharged by expiration of senience, and 5 pardoned, leaving 21 in the institution on the late of lee last past. Of these 92 convicts, 36 were employed in abosemaking, 17 in the lime quarry, 17 as wheelerights, 11 in the smith's abop, 3 as tailors, and the balance as cooks wasters, washers, &c. Two only were in solitary confinement. The crimes for which they were committed were—for larceny, 57; marder, 4. (2 sentence commuted); manulaughter, 4; arson, 4; burglary, 4; foregry, 2; rape, 3; adultery, 2; attempt to ravish, 4; attempt to kill, 2; embezzlement, 1; robbing the mail, 1; breaking jail, 1; maiming, 1; receiving stelen goods, 1.

The whole number of convicts received since 1824 hasbeen 1.121, of whem 184 have been pardoned out, 28 only died in prison, 4 removed to Insans Hospital, 8 excaped and not rataken, I discharged on writ of error, and 104 discharged on expiration of sentence—Bangor-Courier, Feb. 5.

SLATER LABRARTED IN ONIO.—Two slave boys

SLAVES LIBREATED IN ORIO.—Two slave boy were lately sent from Richmond, Va., in charge of a Mr Graham, of that place, destined for Kentucky. The west to go by way of the Ohio river, but finding it no navigable, they took the Ohio Sentral Railroad, intending to cross the State of Ohio. An accident securred to the train at Gueraney, by which they were detailed long enough for a writ to be lasmed, and the boys legally takes from Graham's keeping. The court before which they were taken bas set them free.